PATRIOTIC LINE.—The favorite and commodious schet Ship HENRY CLAY, Capt. D. Confains, will sail as see. For freight or passage, having very superior accommunities. Spoyron at Pier No. 5 N. R., or to the office of SPOYFORD, THLESTON & Co., No. 23 Broadway.

DATRIOTIC LINE. - New Line of NEW-YORK

Steamboats and Railroads.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-PORT and FALL RIVER.—The splendid and superior steemer BAY STATE, Capt. T. G. Jewett, leaves New-York every TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock m. ; and EMPIRE STATE, Capt. B. Breyton, leaves New-York every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, b. m., from Pier No. 3 N. R., near the Battery. Both

WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West st.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONINGTON for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD,
and TAUNTON—Foliand route, without delay, change of cars of
bargage, carrying the Eastern Mail.
The etermiers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. W. H. France,
and COMMODORE, Capt. J. K. Pendleton, in connection while
the Stonington and Providence, and Buston and Providence
Railroads, leaving New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from pier
No. 7 N. B., (first wharf above Battery-piace.) at 4 p. m., and
Stonington at 8:30 p. m., or on arrival of the Mail train, which
leaves Boston at 5:30 p. m.
The COMMODORE, from New-York—Monday, Wednesday and Friday. From Stonington—Toesday, Thursday and
Saturday.
The C. VANDERBILT, from New-York—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. From Stonington—Monday, Wednesday
and Friday.

CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILROAD LINES for PHILADELPHIA-Will until further notice leave Fier No. 1, N. R., at 10 o'clock, a. m. Fare #2 25. The 6 a. m. and 2 p. m. Lines are discontinued. Emirant Lines at 1 and 4 o'clock p. m., as naual. IRA BLISS, Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY, the connection with the LEHIOH VALLEY RAILROAD opened to Mauch Chunk - Winter arrangements commencing New 19, 1853. Leave New York for Mauch Chunk and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River at 7:50 a. m. 1 for Easton, at 7:50 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., for Somerville, at 7:50 a. m., for 19:145 a. m., 15:15 and 4:50 p. m. The above trains connected at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New York from foot of Courtlandtest. at 7:50 and 11 a. m., 5 and 4 p. m. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. -

The Through Tinket and Freight Office of the GHEAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, It allived and Steambeat Connections to Chicago, ee, Galens, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points

West and South west,
Via SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO, or OSWEGO, is at
No. 173 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Corner of Courtlandt st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after

ONG ISLAND RAILROAD-(Sundays ex

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the NEW-YORK ARD ERIE RAILROAD, or NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, by application at the Company's Of-face, No. 183 Broadway, corner Dey-st. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD

Stanford: 7, 8 a. m. (Ex.); 12 m., 3 (Ex.), 3:20, 4, 5:15 p. m. Fer Port Chester and intermediate Stations: 7 a. m.; 12 m.; 3:20, 4, 5:15, 6:15 p. m. — For Boston: 8 a. m. (Ex.); 5 p. m. (Ex.) For Land and Springfield: 8 a. m. (Ex.); 12 m., 5 p. m. (Ex.) For Connecticut River Railroad to Moutreal; a. m. (Ex.). For Canal Railroad: 8 a. m. (Ex.); 12 m. to Westfield. For New-Louden Railroad: 8 a. m.; 13 p. m. For Houseld. For New-Louden Railroad: 8 a. m.; 15 p. m. (Ex.) For Daubury and Norwalk Railroad: 7 a. m.; 1, p. m. (Ex.) For Daubury and Norwalk Railroad: 7 a. m.; 1, p. m.

Trains for New-York—From New-Haven: 5:30, 7, 23, 8 m.; 1, 135 (Ex.); 4:0, 8:25 p. m. (Ex.) From Bridgeport: 5:10, 7:40, 10:13 a. m.; 1, 2:22 (Ex.), 5:11, 9:02 p. m. (Ex.) From Rorwalk: 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:52 p. m., 1, 2:32 (Ex.), 5:43, 7:28, 8:27, 11:30 a. m.; 6:27 p. m.

JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. St., 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows,

where
BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 7 a. m. for Buffalo direct, without
change of beggage or cars. At Hornellsville this train connects
with a way train for Dunkirk and all stations on the Westers
Division.
MAIL, at 8:15 a. m. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and interme diate stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.

NEWBURGH EXPRESS, at 4 p. m., for Newburgh direct,

ROCKLAND PASSENGER, at 4 p. m. via Suffern's, for Plermont, and intermediate Stations.
WAY PASSENGER, at 4 p. m., for Otiaville and interme-Male Stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5 p. m. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

EMIGRANT, at 5 p. m. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and in

mediate stations.
On SUNDAY only one Express Train, at 5 p. m.
On SUNDAY only one Express Train at 5 p. m.
There Express Trains contract at Elmira with the Elmira and
Eingara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls at Buffalo and Dunlirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati
Toledo, Detroit Chicago, &c.
D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER and GENESKE VALLEY RAILBOAD is now open, and in con-nection with the Buffale, Corning and New York, and New York and Eric Railroads, forms a direct route from New York to Rochester.

and Eric Baircods, forms a direct route from New 10th to Rochester.

The directness of this route, together with the superior com-ert asforded by the wide cars, remders it by far the most desir-able between the above named cities.

Tickets can be precured at the New York and Eric Railroad Teket Office, foot of Duane-st., and No. 183 Broadway; also in Jensey City.

Bagange checked through.

Frieghits will be transported between Naw York and Roch-ester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by calling on the General Freight. Agent of the New York and Eric Railroad, Eric Buileings, or C. S.I. TAFFAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 188 Broadway.

No trains on the Buffaio, Corring and New York Railroad on Sunday.

J. A. REDSTELD, Superinaculent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSET GITT, -United States Mail and Express Lines Leave New York Sand I I a. m. and 4 and 6 p. m. Through in four hours \$2.75 in 4 and \$3 in 5 and II a. m. and 5 p. m. The New Jerse Accommodation Line leaves at 12 m., at \$2, stropting at allway stations. Through Tickets sold for Chicianan (at \$17 jand the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, be, and through baggage checks to Washington in \$ a. m. and \$ p. m.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD - THREE

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-ROAD — THREE BAILY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILA-BELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.—The MORNING MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia for Patriburgh at 7 a. m. and saves Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 7 a. m. The FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 7 a. m. The FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 8 ab m. and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 8 ab m. and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 9 ab p. m. THE NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 9 ab p. m. THE NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 9 ab p. m. The showle lines connect at Pittsburgh with the railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo.: Alton, Galana and Chearo, Illinois, Frankfort, Lexington, and Louisville, No.: Terre Haute, Madeen, La Nagette, and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cinctunati, Dayton, Syndagled, Bellefontaine, Sandauky, Tibebo, Circuland, Colme bus, Zanesville, Massilon, and Wesstor, Ohio, also with the Bleam Faceb beats from and 6 New Orleans, St. Louis, Louis ville and Cincinnati.

Steam Packet boats from and to New Orleans, the hotels of this city. For further particulars see hand-bills in the hotels of this city. Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditions and comfortable roots between the East and West.

Through tickets can be had at either of the above mentioned Paces in the West, or of

J. H. BUTTS, Agont, New Jersey Railroad Co., foot of J. H. BUTTS, Agont, New Jersey Railroad Co., foot of Coursiandest, New York, J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent, Pennsylvanis Railroad Co., No. 2 Aster House, Broadway New York, THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cc. 11th and Market-sta. Sew York, Jan., 1836.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY-

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic cities with Western, North-western, and South-western States, by a continuous Railway direct. The Road also connects at Pitteburch with daily line of Steamers to all ports in the Western Rivern, and at Cleveland and Sanducky with steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes; making the most direct, cheapest and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.
First Class.—Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, (in bloc. per 100 B boxes, Pure, Feathers, &c.

Second Class.—Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, (in bloc. per 100 B Wool, &c.

THER CLASS.—Cockes, Fish, Baron and Soc. per 100 B Pork, (in bulk.) Hemp, &c.

Pork (in bulk.) Hemp, &c.

Pork (In Class.—Coffee, Fish, Baron and Soc. per 100 B Pork, (packed.) Lard and Lard Oil.

Pitts Class.—Coffee, Fish, Baron and Soc. per 100 B In chipping Goods from any point cast of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the package "via Penneylvania Railroad." All Goods consigned to the Agents of this Roods at Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, will be forwarded without detention. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD .- THE GREAT

ar to mark the package

as consigned to the Arents of this Rood at Philadelpina of
aburgh, will be forwarded without detention.

ELICET ACKYS-HATTI, Wormley & Co., Memphis, Tenn.;

Sass & Co., St., Louis, J. S., Mitcheld & Son., Evansville,
Dumenul, Rell & Murdock, and Carter & Jewett, LouisEky, E. C., Meidrum, Madison, Ind.; Sprigman & Brown,
Irwin & Co., Cinclinasti, N. W. Graham & Co., Zaneville,
or, Leech & Co., No. & Kilbrest, Boston; Leech & Co., No.
ator House, New York, No. I William et., and No. 2 Battery
on, New York, E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Migraw &
ons, Baltimore; Geo, C. Franciscus, Pitteburgh,
for further particulars or bills of failing, apply to
LEECH & Co., Agents Penn, Railroad Co.,
No. 2 Astor House, New York,
U. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

No. 2 Astor House, New-York. H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia. H. J. LOMBAERT, Superintendent, Altoons, Pene.

Legal Notices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all ersons having claims against SAMUEL PARSONS, late of the dity of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with venchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gordon burnham, No. 16 Well-st, in the City of New-York, the Bith day of November, 1836. DAVID LYMAN, Exceptor, 1836. DAVID LYMAN, Exceptor, 1836 lawsman ELIZABETH PARSONS, Executeix.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all sean having claims against JAMES LITTLE, late of Sou-ille, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with there thereof, to the subscriber, at the affice of Jahn B. Dun-n, No. 79 East 13th-st., in the Gity of New-York, on or before

A FURSUANCE of an order of the Sufrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HILL, lats of the City of New York, hardwarf merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of Phinesa Smith, No. 390 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1853.

jy251aw6mM* ELIZABETH HILL, Administrator and jy251aw6mM* ELIZABETH HILL.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims exsinst PATRICK ROCHE, blacksmith, site of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James W. White, No. 61 Liberty-st, in the City of New-York, the 28th day of October, 1805. WILLIAM POWER, Administrator.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM. CHARLES H. HUGHES, JAMES APPLEBY,

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is bereby given to all persons having claims scalled ELIZABETH W. SIBELL, late of the City of New York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the Subscriber, at his Office, No. 64 Fulton-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated, New York the 5th day of January, 1836.

ji4 law 6mM* ALFRED CLOCK, Administrator.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WILSON, late of the City of New-York, harness maker, deceased, to present the same, with the vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of E. Ketchum, No. 79 Nassaust, in the City of New-York, or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of October, 1835.

ANN C. WILSON, Executrix.

of the County of New York, notice is bereby given to all ersons barking claims against WILLIAM LEVINGSTON, late of the CNy of New York, decreased to present the same, with emchant thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 6 Wall-st, the City of New York, on or before the 36th day of April next. Dated New York, the two-my-second day of October, 1353. C2 law@mill. ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Administrator.

NOTICE of APPLICATION for the DIS-CHARGE of HENRY WHITE, an insolvent, from his cibts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes; petition, affidiavits and schedules having been present do to the Hon. R. F. Greens, a Justice of the Supreme Court. The CREDITORS of the said Henry White are ordered to apear before said Judge at his office, in the City of itulialo, Brie Courty, N. Y., on the 10th day of April, 1886, at ten oclock in the forencom of that day, to show cause why said insolvent should not be discharged from his debts. This notice first published January 14, 1898.

18 TORRANCE.

18 Isw16wM. Attorney for Insolvent, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE COUNTY COURT of KINGS COUNTY. THE COUNTY COURT of KINGS COUNTY.

HARLES E DIETZ, THOMAS S. DENIKE TIMOTHY
M. INGRAHAM, SALLIE A MIDDLETON, MARY MIDDLETON, FANNIE MIDDLETON, LEVI P. ROSE, EDWIN BEERS and RICHARD IMLAY, defendants.—Summona.—For releft.—(Com not Ser.)—To the above named defendants severally: You are hereby summoned and required to
answer the complaint in this action, which was this day field in
the Office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall
in the City of Brooklyn, in said sounty, and to serve a copy of
com answer to the sald complaint on the subscriber at his office,
at number three Front street in said city, within twenty days
of the interest of the County of the complaint with
the City of the County of the complaint with
the time atoresaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the
Court for the relied demanded in the companion will apply to the
Court for the relied demanded in the complaint will for the
time atoresaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the
Court for the relied demanded in the companion will apply to the
Court for the relied demanded in the companion.—Daried December 18, 1882.

No. 3 Front st., Brooklyn, Plaintiff in person.

in the City of Brooklyn in said county, and to serve a copy over answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at number three Front-at in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summers on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you full to answer the said complaint within the service, and if you full to answer the said complaint. The court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 18, 1855.

WILLIAM M. INCHAHAM.

all lawdwM.* Plaintiff in person, No. 5 Front-at., Brooklyn.

Is a series of the subscript of the subscript of the subscript.

New-York Supreme Court. — John Black against the Etna Insurance Companies of the subscript of

N. SUPREME COURT.—ALBERT JOURN. NEAY, junior, BENJAMIN LYNES, and WILLIAM
W. YOUNG, against FRANKLIN D. CASSORT and DAVID
CASSORT.—Summons for more yedemand on contract. (Comnot see.) To FRANKLIN D. CASSORT, one of the defendday of August, 1835, beside the cost of the August, 1835, beside the Cost of the York, December 6, 1835, BARNEY, HUMPHREY & BUTLER, Plaintiff, Attorney

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk and Country of New-York, on the 28th day of December, 1855.

BARNEY, HUMPHREY & BUTLER, d31 lawfw M

Plaintiff Attorney

The maple sugar crop of the year 1855, is estimated by the officials in Washington in the Agricultural Bureau at \$2,750,000.

New Dork Daily Tribune.

HAYTI.

DEFEAT OF THE EMPEROR.

ndence of The Evening Post. PORT-AU-PRINCE, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1825. I wrote you on the 15th respecting the march of the army to the East. The Emperor has been gone sixteen days, and as yet we have heard but little from him, as nothing is allowed to be made public. A few Port-au-Prince people have come back, and only a

him, as nothing is allowed to be made passes. A new Port-au-Prince people have come back, and only a few, but a great many have been sent out by the Government. As near as we can learn, the Emperor has reached Arua, but has had to fight the whole way. Business is at a dead stand—consections are very bad, particularly among the speculators. The retailers pay better. I do not want to see any more arrivals of provisions until the present critical state of affairs passes over, and when it will do so, nobody knows.

Dec. 30.—Since the foregoing was written news from the army has come in more abundantly, and it is bad enough. I will give you the particulars, as far as I can gather them, but you know the difficulty of getting at political facts in Hayti. Every Haytian feels as if every loud word he atters on any matter relating to the Government will cut his own throat; so I have collected what follows by whispering with one and another. The army, as you know, left here on the 10th of the present month. It consisted of the troops of the South united to those of Port-au-Prince, and these were loined at Mirabelais by the troops of Gonaives and St. Mare, numbering in all about 23,000 men, independent of the army of the North, commanded by Gen. Paul Ducayette, of some 7,000 which rendezvoused at a small town near the lines, where

rendezvoused at a small town near the lines, where they still remain for all we know to the contrary. From Mirabelais, a detachment or about 4,000 was ordered to take a southern road, with a few provisions. ordered to take a southern read, with a few provisions, and to rejoin the Emperor near Azua. All we know of them further is, that soon after crossing the lines, they were met by a body of Doninicans, when the regiment of Jacmel, which was in advance, broke at the first fire, and precipitated themselves on the rear, which caused a general rout. They were commanded by old General Garat, of this place, said to be the best cavalry efficer in the army, who, with several of his officers, was killed on the spot. The troops have gone where they please. But the great misfortune was with the main body, under the Emperor, consisting of about 18,000 men, which took the road to Las Caobas. When near this place, in an open field, but near a When near this place, in an open field,

When near this place. In an open held, out hear a piece of woods, they came upon a body of Dominicans of about 400 men, with a cannon.

The order of march of the Emperor's troops at this time was as follows: The advanced guard was commanded by General Valentine (a Dominican refugee), with old General Thirlonge of Port-au-Prince on the right and the Aug Cayes troops on the left -in all above manded by General Valentine (a Dominican refugee), with old General Thirlonge of Port-au-Prince on the right and the Aux Cayes troops on the left—in all above 2,000 men. In the rear of these came the Emperor's elite, with the Emperor in person, his staff, all his Ministers, and his treasure-cheet. After these came the main body. The advanced guard continued to move forward until within gunshot of the Dominicans, when they made a halt end cried "Vive l'Empereur!" several times, and were as often answered by the Dominicans; but for whom the latter hurrahed nobody seens to know. The Dominican commander then advanced in front of his troops, and Valentine did the same to meet him. After talking some time (what they said is not known) they separated, each returning to his troops; but on the way the Dominican fired his pistol, when the Aux Cayes troops commenced firing, without orders, on the Dominicans, who returned fire. An officer of the Aux Cayes regiment, whose name I forget, but the same who shot those prisoners in prison at Aux Cayes a few years ago, then mounted a horse and called to the troops to follow him; and they did so with a rush, throwing themselves back on the main body of the Haytian army, which was at the same time charged by the Dominicans. A considerable number of Haytians were killed, and Valentine and Thirlonge were both wounded, but escaped.

Meanwhile the Aux Cayes troops, throwing away their guas and bagaage, continued their retreat, turn-

Meanwhile the Aux Cayes troops, throwing away their guns and baggage, continued their retreat, turning and carrying along with them other troops, until finally the greater part of the army had taken to flight, leaving the Emperor and his staff aimest along. Valuating and Thindage now came up, hard pushed by the Dominicans, when they and the Emperor and all

the Dominicans, when they and the Emperor and all with him took into a by-path, and fiscilly succeeded in getting clear off through the woods and escaping from the Dominicans. But the old man ran a narrow chance. They were once within a few feet of him, and he was only saved by Thirlonge and other efficers of his staff, several of whom lost their lives.

The Dominicans pursued the retreating Haytians some miles, until they were finally checked and driven back by the Garde Nationale of Fort-au-Fritze, commanded by Robert Gateau, the anctioneer.

The army has lost everything. The Emperor is said to have had with him in his treasure-thes \$3,000,000 in currency and \$50,000 Spanish. All this lost, with the guns, ammantion and provisions, and other baggage and money. The retreating troops have thrown away their arms. The Emperor is said to have reached Bonheur, a small place some sixty miles from the Cape, with about a thousand men. The Aux Cayes troops, with some others, have arrived back at Los Caobas to the number of fifteen handred. The Emperor has sent them orders to join him at Bon-The Emperor has sent them orders to join him at Bon-heur, which they have refused to do. Whether he will march against them or they against him does not yet seem to be settled. Where the rest of the grand

army is no one knows but themselves.

This is about the amount, true or false, of what I have gathered from one and another who have rehave gathered from one and another who have re-rurned. So you see the war is at an end, but how things are going to be quieted down again I do not know, but I hope for the best. Business is exceedingly bad, other prospects werse. The great misferten.

The great misfortune to commerce is, that the war was got up so suddenly that no one was prepared for it. Orders for cargoes and goods had gone forward to Europe and the States, and it was too late, when the march became probable, to countermand them. The consequence is that the Custom-house, wharf and harbor are full of goods, and there are no sales; and on goods that have to be forced on the market there must be heavy losses.

TURKISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

PHYSICIAN'S PROFESSION IN THE BAST.

VARNA, Bulgaria, Dec. 1, 1855. Having been connected for a time with the Ottoman army in Europe in the capacity of a surgeon, I cannot do better than condense into a single letter a few of my own observations, with some general allusions to the medical profession in the

In the first place, service in the Ottoman army, medical or otherwise, offers no inducements whatever to young Americans. Of actual want one suffers little, but must submit to humiliating embarrassment; while the society of even the first officers cannot possibly be agreeable to a person who is cultivated or accustomed even to the meredecencies of life. The Turks are slow to perceive merit, and still slower to reward it. The first and almost the only word of English they learn is to-morrow; and however gentle and urbane the Mussulman may be in private life, he is a paragon of intrigue and overbearing treatment in office. Foreigners who enter the Turkish service appear to adopt permanently their worst peculiarities. It was related to me by an Italian in the service at Silistria, that Achmet Pasha once caused several of his physicians to be tied up and flogged in the pres-ence of the troops. We hear much of foreigners in the Ottoman service; but very few of them, surgeens excepted, acquire positions of any importance in the army. Their connection with the service is nominal rather than actual. The gradations of rank in the army are multiplied in a ner very convenient for amateur warriors who are ambitious to become lions in the Clubs of Londo and Paris, by campaigning a few weeks along the Danube or in Asia. The Mussulman still looks with contempt upon the Giaour. The Turkish soldier will not be led into action by an officer who has to give his orders through an interpreter; when it comes to fighting, it is generally the Mus-sulman Bumbashis and Kaimakams who march at the head of the columns.

Omer Pasha is almost the only European who

occupies a distinguished post in Turkey. He owes his position to a perfect knowledge of the language and characteristics of the Turke, not less than to his preëminent abilities in the field. Moreover, he has had to work his way to his present rank against intrigue and comities that would have discusted and discouraged an ordinary man. In the ranks of Omer Pasha's army, while in Europe, there were rough Circassians, rude Tartars, and Polish, Hungarian, French, and Italian refugees, with numberless miscellaneous individuals, as adventurers and cutthroats, representing all grades of villainy, and accustomed to all deeds of darkness.

Even the hait and the lame were attracted to the Turkish camp, and seemed to subsist upon the one idea of fighting against Russis. Many of these political refugees suffer greatly in Turkey. Even in the wilds of Asia are they hardly safe from Austrian or Russian persecution. One day I had the pleasure of unities. of providing a Hungarian Baron with a shirt—an article of inxury he had not worn for several weeks, and furnishing him with some pocket-money, the peor fellow having almost forgotten the color of silver and gold. The rank of Kolassi, corresponding to our Adjust Maria and the account of \$2.00 ing to our Adjutant-Major, and the promise of \$50 per month, for the pay was seven months behind, did not induce me to remain long in the service, nor did I see fit to accept the position of Kaima-kam under Achmet Pacha afterward. The surgeon is provided with half a dozen rations, and horses for himself, servant, and baggage. The Turkish soldiers are better fed than troops in any other part of Europe. Their rations—consisting chiefly of bread and mutton, with rice and lard or oil for the never-failing Sillaff—are both good and abundant. Their frequent abilitions before the prescribed prayers, and the absence to a great extent of intoxicating drinks, render them cheerful ent of intexicating drinks, render them cheerful and healthy. I must confess I was greatly disap-pointed in the Turkish soldier. Instead of finding him so terribly fierce, vindictive, and fanatic, as represented in books and pictures. I was surprised to fit deven the recruits from the wilds of Asia to be chubby, tim'd, good natured fellows. On the journey out from Silistria I could not prevent one of my guards from repeatedly throwing his arms around my neck and hugging me like a hear. On my telling him that I was a Giaour, (Christian,) he would only laugh and say. "Peki! ben peki!"
Good! very good! What they need are good
officers and the drill. Give the Turkish soldier a tabia or intrenchment to fight behind, even if it be no higher than his knees, or an empty gabion and he will resist to the last; but in field movements and open attacks the Ottoman troops are not equal to the English and the French. They might be made so, however, by the right kind of officers. The Turkish army in Europe can hardly be said to have had an existence since the campaign along the Danube. The recruits have been drawn almost entirely from the scarty Turkish population; and so great has been the loss of men that the number of females seems to be greatly out of proportion to that of the males. I have often seen the former engaged in field labor, and, in fact, females have gathered the last

two harvests.
With respect to actual medical service in the Turkish Army I had an excellent opportunity for cholera practice, no less than 4,000 troops having cholera practice, no less than 4,000 troops having died of that disease while Omer Fasha was in the Danubian Principalities. The hospital appliances were much better than could have been expected under the circumstances. Ice, used both exter-pally and internally, was found to be, in most cases, the best remedy for cholera, and though it cost \$1 per pound, was used in great quantities. The Turks love the sword, but have the utmost horror of the scalpel. When Mahmoud opened a Medical College in Constantinople he was obliged for many years to procure Christian subjects for dissection through the Austrian Minister. Mussulmans are equally averse to surgical operations. Surgery is in fact rarely called into requisition in the Turkish camp. During the affair of Kalefat, in which 12,000 Turks perished from cold, fatigue and sortics against the Russians, and when patient

and sortics against the Russians, and when patient Mussulmans became furious maniacs through extreme suffering, but one grave surgical operation was performed, whereas hundreds of lives might have been saved by judicious management.

The regular Turkish troops of to-day do not ever remind one of the old Janissaries and Spahis with which Kipriali and Solyman the Magnificent effected their conquests. *The Bashi Bazouks, that pious chivalry, drawn by the prospect of plunder from the distant regions of Asia, serve, however, to give an idea of the picturesque costume and equitation peculiar to ancient Islam. With the soldier, as in part with the citizen, the turban, the kaftan and the babouche are laid aside for the fez and close-fitting tunics of the Franks. Like fez and close-fitting tunies of the Franks Like French troops, the Nizam always march with fixed bayonets. They reserve, however the crooked, heavy-handled cimeter of the Janissaries. Turkish heavy handled cimetar of the Janissaries. Turkish soldiers are almost without exception round shoul-dered. This deformity arises from their squatting on the ground cross-legged and cross armed, and inclining the head when on duty in order to shield

inclining the head when on duty, in order to shield the eyes from the rays of the sun.

Mahmoud attempted to substitute a military hat for the fez, a close-fitting skull-cap, affording not the slightest protection to the face. The entire corps of the Ulemas, denouncing this as an innova-tion unworthy of the majesty of the caliphate and manifestly opposed to the spirit of Islam, in sisted that the fez should be retained for the reacon that it did not interfere with the prostrations of the faithful in the five daily prayers. The Scheck-ul-Islam was as obstinate as the Ulemas. and Mahmoud adopted an effective plan to convince him that the proposed change was necessary He invited him to the seraglio on a hot Summer day. The divan was so placed that the rays of flection from the Bosphorus, fell hot and blistering upon the unprotected face of the Grand Mufti. ourt etiquette did not permit the latter to change his seat in the presence of the august l'adischah; and Mahmoud kept his guest two hours in the most uncomfortable position, conversing upon every imaginable topic, and even hinting at the proposed reform. But where is the limit to the obstinacy of the Ulemas and their religious chief? The man who had exterminated 10,000 Janissaries and rid Stamboul of its 25,000 dogs for the space of five days, found himself unable to exchange the odious fez for a suitable head-covering.

Comparatively few Turks practice medicine. The professors of the healing art in the Crient are mostly Greek and Italian adventurers, who make the simple Moslems the dupes of the r charlatan-The Imperial license to practice anywhere in the Sultan's dominions can be obtained for a few plasters. Even those who are employed professionally in the Seraglio, and penetrate the myste-rious barems of the Turkish grandecs, do not besitate to administer preparations followed by the most fatal effects. They do, indeed, profess to teach medicine in the schools attached to the mosques after the doctrines of Aviceana, Averrces, and other Arab authors, but the practice is founded upon no definite system. The believer in fatality does not fear death; and this is the principal reaeen why, in times of the plague and cholera, the Turks suffer less than the timid Greeks and Ar-

Generally speaking, the simple remedies recommended by the Arab teachers are far more efficacious than the medical treatment dictated by the ignorance and superstition of the Greeks. The most valuable drugs are to be found in the bazaare, but in consequence of the profound ignorance o the runiments of chemistry among the Turks, the pharmaceutical preparations sold in the shope are gross and inefficacious. Distilled water is the ordinary medium for administering medicines.

Mussulman Hakims divide all diseases into two classes-nervous affections of the face and those of an erysipelatous character; and secondly, all naladies not included in the above. Some of the Fmirs, descended from the daughter of the Prophet, profess to cure the former by means o charms, incastations and mysterious remedies, of which they claim the monopoly. When the cure is not effected, however, they insist that it is not from the inefficacy of the means employed, but from the fact that the disease does not belong to the class in question.

Poujulat relates an incident which came under his observation in the slave market in Constanti nople, and illustrates the occasional cracity of the Turks in the employment of remedial agents.

A female Abyssinian was suffering from an inflammatory tumor on the right arm. Her master, supposing it to be a plague-spot, ordered molten lead to be poured upon the same. This heroic treatment caused the most exquisite suffering, and the poor slave becought her master with tears and eries to desist. Poujulat inquired through his dragoman if molten lead was efficacious in the treatment of the plague. "It either hills or cures at once," replied the ernel Mussalman: "and, by Allah, that best suits my pur-

The little surgery that is allowed among the Turks is practiced by the barber, whose razor is employed slike in shaving the heads of the Paith-

ful and the faces of Christians-in circumcision, blood-letting and the removal of tumors. In ancient times the profession of the physician and that of the barber were united in the same august individual. So far as surgery is concerned, that is still the case in the East and in many parts of Europe. The rod entwined with the serpent, in-dicating a combination of strength and wisdom, is retained by the barber where the professions have become distinct; and I still recognize a pro-fessional brother in the individual who relieves me of a scanty capillary growth and shaves the head of my Mustapha until his glowing cranium resembles the rising full-orbed moon.

The Oriental barber not only bleeds, cups, and

practices scarification, not only manipulates upon your face with magnetic effect, giving rise to the most delicious cutaneous impressions, but is at the same time the most loquacious of mortals. While raising you to the seventh heaven of tonsorial de-

light, be gratifies your curiosity by transforming himself into a kind of bureau d'esprit of news.

He who wrote upon his sign 'I shave fast and keep silent," (I forbear the Greek,) was evidently an unworthy charlatan. As to myself, I can never resist the impression that the taciturn barber is meditating upon the region of my carotids. The wandering story-teller often enters the shop of the Eastern barber. There you can sip the aromatic Mocha, or indulge in iced sherbets and delicious confectionery; there also, as in the Kahré, enjoy the fragrant Tombakieh in a bubbling Nargileh, or Latekieh in the long chibouk.

The beard is sacred in the East. The Osmanlis

swear by it. It is made the chief object of the toilet. Its absence is an indication of inferiority. The Oriental beard gives the wearer an air of dignity, but not of wisdem, according to Lucian:

If beards, long and bushy, true wisdom denote. Then Plato must yield to a bearded he goat."

The faithful, with the exception of a few Dervishes, have the head shaved. Hence, perhaps on the ground of compensation, they have a more exalted opinion of the beard and the mustache. Both of these Eastern luxuries are forbidden not only to servants and persons of low estate, but vice, and even to Prince of Imperial blood. The beard of the Padischah dates from his coronation. But with Sultan and subject, after it has been permitted to grow, the face is never desecrated by a

Among the Graco-Sclaves, as with the Turks, surgery is monopolized by the knights of the razor. The practice of medicine is confined for the most part to magicians and sorcerers. There are no midwives; nature renders them superfluous. The mountaineers have a very efficacious method of treating wounds received in their almost perpetual conflicts. In Intermittent fever and dysentery are the prevalent diseases of the climate. As among all uneivilized or half-civilized people, the absence of favorable circumstances causes the premature death of feeble children. Those only who possess vigorous constitutions live to maturity, while their vigorous constitutions are to maturity, while took natural strength is increased by a temperate manner of life, especially in mountainous regions. A rapid increase of population is thereby prevented; but those who survive are more healthy and vigorous than the majority in civilized countries. When a person is attacked with any disease he at once avails himself of the exorcising prayers of his Pope or priest, and then drinks largely of cold water. Hydropathy has in fact been in vogue for ages with the Graco-Sclaves

AGRICULTURE IN MALTA-A MODEL GOVERNOR.

The Island of Multa, a dependence of England, is at ength blessed with a Governor who takes an interest n something beside horse-racing, cock-fighting and the sports of the garrison. Sir William Reid, late Governor of Bermuda, where he did more to improve the agriculture of that island than any of his predecessers, is now pursuing the same course as Governor of Malta. Sir William found the soil of Malta productive, but the cultivation the rudest. Such a thing as a plow was hardly known, unless the crooked stick used to scratch up the earth might be so called. This useful and, as our farmers think, indispensable agri-cultural implement, he found in even a rader shape in Malta than in Bermuda, or even as it is employed or some of our Senthern plantations, where crops are still

raised with the hoe alone. Sir William took prompt measures to introduce improved implements of husbandry among the Maltese farmers. He imported from England on his personal account, and at his private expense, plows, harrows, cultivators, thrashing and winnowing machines, portable grain wills, and many small tools, such as had never before been seen upon that sland. Against the English plaws the complaint was that they were too heavy. Having seen American plows, in fact having imported many of them into Bermuda, he sent to this city an order for a few, which were so highly approved that he has given a sort of carte blanche to Mr. L. B. Caruana, importer of Mediterranean prode at No. 71 Pine street, who is also a native of Malta, to forward small shipments from time to time, of such things as may improve the agriculture of his native land.

Governor Reid distributes these machines and tools among the Maltese cultivators, either gratuitously or at cost price.

We gather from the orders in the hands of Mr. Cauana that "side-hill plows" are most in demand, and on inquiry find that much of the cultivated surface of the island is very uneven. The draught animals in use are small mules or donkeys, generally smaller than those of Spain, but of a finer breed, very strong and

Mr. Carnana has imported several lots of Multese acks into this city. He has now on hand four out of ight that were shipped, of which three, however, died on the long passage. The smallest of the lot was soid soon after its arrival to a farmer of Dutchess County, N. Y., for \$450. From the improved condition and appearance of those which remain, we presume they will command a higher price. Some of our Jersey farmers would do well to secure these animals, as their form and size are better adapted for the work of their light lands than the very large stock now so much sought for in Kentucky and the West generally. One is a very handsome fellow, and another of a rather larger stature than is usual in Maltese jacks.

We find something noteworthy about the food of these animals. The hay which was brought in the vessel for their use is as coarse as the variety known as "barn grass," and yet they prefer it to our best English hay. It appears to be very nutritious, and the crop is an abundant one. It is a question for American farmers whether they may not cultivate this Maltese grass to advantage, and so learn something in agriculture of those people in exchange for

what we teach them. Of a few Maltese goats imported by the same vessel, one have been sold at \$25 a head. These, also, are ond of this coarse hay.

A lot of Maltese pigeons came with the same cargo, and with them a kind of grain for feed, which they prefer to any that grows here. This grain may be found worthy of our attention. It is very productive, and grows not unlike sunflowers, though smaller, and bears bright yellow and red flowers. Some of the Malta pigeons are nearly as large again as our common doves. They are much estcemed for food, and their

eggs are used to some extent in Malta.

A lot of cetrich eggs, composing a part of this assorted cargo, seems to have bothered the Custom-House efficials, who were at a loss at what sum to appraise them. They finally agreed upon sixty cents apiece, an estimate which they probably arrived at by comparison with the size and price of Shanghae eggs. They were also somewhat puzzled to decide upon the duty, if any, which should be levied upon an strich, the surviving one of a pair which the owner thought should pass free as a breeder. Although quite as good for that purpose as some of the longegged brutes that have been imported from China, the Collector of Customs would not pass him. This bird, though from a tropical climate, has lived through the late "cold term" in a very cool stable. He too prefers the grain appropriated to the pigeons.

common name is cardamom, though not the same as the seed known here by that name.

Altogether this importation of Maltese products, and the exportation thither of agricultural implements,

promises to become a valuable trade. We are assured that a Yankee farmer, who would go to Malta with a full outfit of implements, and parsue his business with activity, would soon grow rich. It appears to be a fact that not only Malta, but all of the land in that part of the Mediterranean, is occupied by a population destitute of agricultural implementa, and are ignorant of the first principles of the art of cultivating the earth.

MILITARY COURT MARTIAL

COL. LYONS VS. MAJOR COCKS.

A Court-Martial convened, in compliance with Gen eral Order No. 38, on Saturday evening at the Aster House, to inquire as to the reason of the non-inspection of the Eighth Regiment, October 16 last. Brig. Gen. Duryes presided; Major Brens Judge-Advocate acting. The parties more immediately interested are Gen. Hall and Col. Lyons on the one hand and Major Cocks on the other.

Major Cocks was first called on for his statement of the affair. He is Brigade Inspector, 3d Brigade; Octuber 16 was parade day of the 8th Regiment, which October 16 was parade day of the 5th Regiment, which turned out under command of Col. Lyons; he attended according to law; Gen. Hall was present, arriving on the ground (Hamilton square) after inspection was commenced; Col. Lyons desired a review complimentary to the General, which witness refused to allow, as being only an idle show; the Colonel dismissed the band, of which he (the Major) complained; this displeased the Colonel, who, when the band was replaced, said to witness, in an ungentiemanly tone of voice, "Well, have you get them fixed to suit you now!" witness simply answered "Yes;" the Colonel oppered, by request of witness, as Inspector, the men to give the hattation; Col. Lyons asked how to do it, and was told; in doing it the captains on the right did not shift to the left of their commands; witness remarked loudly that they should have done so, when the Colonel, in an ungentlemanlike manner, said that the men were right and the Major wrong; witness asked for the protection of Gen. Hall, who said that the Inspector had no right to take the Colonel's command out of his hands, and that if "a Major happened" to get elected to the Legi-hiture and passes such a "a law," he could "neither sustain nor obey it;" witness then left the ground.

Cross-examined—Had several interviews with Col. Lyons about the inspection prior to its taking place; was shown a card of mannevers, but did not agree; they were to be the entire order of the day. [Card presented in evidence]. That looks like the eard, and is doubtle as a copy of it; was mounted during the inspection; Gen. Hall and Col. Lyons were dismounted part of the time; when I tried to show the Colonel how to perform a meneuver, he refused to "receive "directions from an inferior officer;" Gen. Hall interfered with the inspection by sustaining the Colonel, and by refusing to protect me in my duties; Col. Lyons did not offer one of his staff officers to convey my orders; claimed to the inspection as considering myself entitled to it, as I was willing to complete turned out under command of Col. Lyons; he attended

Lyons did not offer one of his staff officers to convey my orders; claimed pay for the inspection as considering myseit entitled to it, as I was willing to complete and did commence the inspection, but was prevented. Receipt for such pay put in evidence]. Gave that receipt for my pay; Col. Lyons did not interfere further than by not criering the evolutions required.

Capt. Swarrz, sworn—Am Captain 6th Regiment, Company 88; was present at the late inspection, saw Maj. Cooks there; heard him tell the Colonel that semething was wrong, when the Colonel replied that he would "not submit to any inferior officer;" the Major then went and spoke to Gen. Hall, demanding the exercise of his authority to enable him to fulfil his duty; Gen. Hall replied that the Inspector had "no right to "take command of a regiment or to interfere with the "Colonel;" the Major rejoined that the law made it his duty to exercise certain movements, when the "Colonel," the Major rejoined that the law made it his duty to exercise certain movements, when the General said that "If a Major happens to be elected "to the Legislature, and passes such a law, I will not "sustain it." the Major said he had no more to do then, and left the ground; some gentlemen spoke to the General about it, and he said that "the Legislature had no right to pass such a law;" the regiment was subsequently inspected.

Cress-examined—Can't say that the General said he would not "obey" the law; spoke of the affair twice to Maj. Cocks.

would not "obey" the law; spoke of the affair twice to Maj. Cocks.

Gen. Hall was then put on the stand—Am Commandant of the Third Brigade; was present 16th October; the Colonel went to the Major and tendered him a staff-officer, who was accepted; the Major their ordered the Colonel to stack arms, and then asked a staff-efficer, who was accepted; the Major their ordered the Colonel to stack arms, and then asked where the band was; Col. Lyons replied that he had dismissed them; the band was called by the Adjutant at the Major's request, when he (Cocks) rode through the ranks and hallowed in a loud and improper manner; a general alignment was ordered, and while it was being executed Major Cooks called out in a loud voice for the captains of the right wing to shift to the left of their commands; it being too soon the Colonel ordered the officers to hold their places; the Major gave all his orders in an ungentlemantike tone of voice; he several times rode up to the captains and gave its orders, which should have gone through the Colonel; he seemed to put the Colonel entirely out of his command; his conduct caused laughter among the bystanders; the Colonel gave some order when I hear the Major call out in a rough manner, "You are all wrong, stop;" the people laughed again; I felt unpleasant, and saw that the Major wanted to break the Colonel down and club his regiment; some little alter-cation ensued between them, and then the Major rode up to me and said that he wanted my interference and protection; I stated to him "when the time comes that "you need my protection, I will give it;" I up to me and said that he wanted a interference and protection, I stated to him " when the time comes that." you need my protection, I will give it;" I thought he had treated the Colonel in an improper namer; the Major was much agitated and was very pale; he stated that he thought he was doing his duty; I replied that he had "no right to interfere with the "command as he had done;" he then said if I would, not protect him, he would have the ground, and I told him that he would do so at his own peril; I never said anything about a major being sent to the Legislature and so on; the Major gave several orders at one; I do not remember to have said that we would drive Major Cocks from the Brigade for the part he took in the alternation of the Militia laws.

Cross-examination was reserved, and the Adjutant of the regiment was next examined. He but corroborated the statement of Gen. Hall. The Inquiry was then adjourned.

LETTER FROM A CLERGYMAN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: This is to express my pleasure to find in your Sin: This is to express my pleasure to find in your paper of yesterday a column headed Moral and Religious. Your paper is read by not a few elergymen, who are always gratified to find such items of news. You may be sure that it is read more by the ministers than subscribed for by them. Many that would take it directly from the office are too poor to subscribe; hence they read their neighbors, as I have done for a long time. In the little village where I reside one copy of THE THIBUSE is read daily by from ten to twenty persons. During the past two years I had an opportunity to come in contact with most of the clergymen of Connecticut. I was much pleased with the remark of a D. D. of Hartford who is a daily reader of The TRIBUSE. He takes it from the news-office. of THE TRIBUSE. He takes it from the news-office. Said he: " A get out of patience with THE TRIBUNE, " and resolve I will never read it again; I have given "and resolve I will never read it again; I have given "it up and then taken it again; but after all I cannot "get along without it, and read at I must; The Tainsteet Land have." And he intimated that henceforth the daily reading of The Tribune was to be a "fixed fact." with him. Success to you. Your feet planted on Liberty and Temperance, are on the rook. There abide, and we will pray for your continued prosperity.

A New-England Clergyman.

JUNCES AS JUDGES OF THE LAW.—A Special Com-nities of the State of Massachnietts has reported a bill which takes away the power of jurors to judge of the constitutionality of a law. They are to consider a law constitutional until the Supreme Court decides other-wise.

PAID Ur .- It is stated that the case of W. G. Kenda , late Postmaster at New-Orleans, was settled on Tuesday at the Post-Office Department, by the pay-ment of \$3,889, which was the balance found against

Three of the colored Methodist churches of New-

Orleans last week presented their respective minister with suits of clothes valued at \$100 cach. A young named Harris died at Barboursville, Va., on Sunday, from wounds alleged to have been inflicted by J. Dickenson.

Southern papers complain of extreme cold. The range trees in Louisiana are supposed to be seriously The Canadians are about to experience the ber

of an extensive lumber trade with France, as one of the results of the Paris Exhibition.

In the Senate of Miscissippi a few days ago Mr. Starke gave notice of a bill to provide for the payment of the Planters' Bank bonds.

Dr. Borland, our former Minister to Central America, has left Arkansas for New-Orleans, whence it is said he will proceed to Nicaragus.

The Hon. Thomas Claiborne, who fought under Gea. Jackson in the Creek war, died lately at Nashville.